

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

No. 51.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1839.

NEW SEPARATOR & GRAIN CLEANSER.

We last Monday witnessed the operation of a newly constructed machine for separating the grain from the straw and cleansing it, all by one operation. It is the invention of Mr. Luther Whitman of this town, who has been for some years engaged in the manufacture of Horse Powers and Thrashers.

This machine is in form and size similar to Pitts' Separator, but Mr. Whitman has dispensed with some of the apparatus used in Pitts' machine. His belt for carrying up the grain is merely slat work or slats set on edge without the cloth at the bottom. There are no cylindrical rakes and no elevator to return the light grain. It performed the work well and deposited the grain in the box at the bottom, perfectly clean, and in good order.

These machines for assisting in the cleansing of grain have done much to stimulate the farmers to sow and cultivate more, and could we get rid of the Grain worm, which for a few years past has wrought so much destruction in our wheat crop, we should soon have enough and to spare. As an evidence of the increase of the grain crop, and the demand of machinery, we will state upon good authority, that there has been made and sold during the past year in this village, and at one other shop at Mechanics' Grove (Monmouth) \$15,000 worth of Horse Powers, Thrashers and Separators. So true it is, that speeding the plough speeds the mechanic, and not only the mechanic, but all the other pursuits of life.

GEORGIA AND MAINE.

The veteran Editor of the American Farmer has a long article upon the troubles between Georgia and Maine, in regard to the demand made by Georgia upon the Executive of Maine to give up Philbrook and Kelleran, to be carried to Georgia to receive a trial for the alledged abduction of a slave from that State. In his article, Mr Skinner has opened the abolition question in its whole length and breadth, but if we should attempt to answer on these grounds we should be denounced as a "fanatic," a "fool," and "incendiary," in no measured terms. We therefore turn him over to the Editors of Abolition papers to be dealt with according as it seemeth them good. We merely say in passing, that we believe that he is wrong in regard to the reason why there is not more capital invested in agriculture in Maryland. Abolish your Slave system and make labor honorable, and you would soon have your agricultural capital doubled, nay trebled and quadrupled. The tide of hardy emigrants which now sweeps by you in its progress to the prairies and woodlands of the far west, would pause in its progress and lend some of its fulness to irrigate and enrich and improve the neglected lands of Maryland and the adjoining States.

That Maryland will ultimately become a free non-slaveholding State we have no doubt, and if we do not greatly err Mr. Skinner himself has held that doctrine heretofore. We have not the volumes at hand, but we presume if he consults some of his own writings sometime between 1825 and 1828 he will find something of the kind from his own pen.

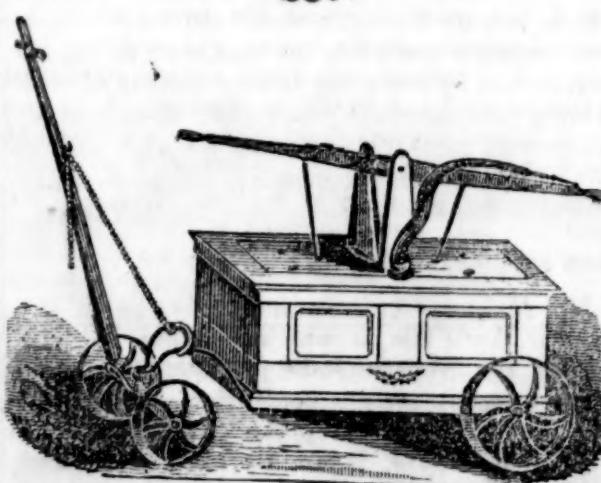
But to the question between Georgia and Maine.

What are the grounds of complaint? Why merely this—Philbrook and Kelleran, the one a Captain and the other the Mate of a Thomaston vessel trading in a port of Georgia, we believe Savannah, found after they had been out at sea a day or two, that a negro slave had secreted himself on board their vessel.

They continued their way to Thomaston, and soon a vessel came after them in "hot pursuit." The slave finding himself pursued secreted himself in a barn where he was found and carried back. Whereupon a grave accusation is made out against the captain and mate, and a formal demand made for them of the Executive of Maine requiring them to be given up as "fugitives from justice." After a patient investigation, it did not appear to our Executive that they could be considered in any light or point of view as "fugitives from justice," that they did not know that the slave was on board until they were out upon the high seas, and that they were quietly pursuing their lawful and usual business unconscious of harming or wronging any man. The request was not complied with,

Whereupon Gov. Gilmer in his late Message, regardless of the Constitution which expressly guarantees "that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," recommends to the Legislature of Georgia to make *reprisals* upon the State of Maine and seize any of our citizens that may come into her borders and plunge them into prison as thieves and felons; and this friend Skinner recommends as the very quintessence of Statesmanship, and lauds it as being the very thing that would be expected of him, exhibiting the "*suaviter in modo*" and the "*fortiter in re*," which means, we suppose, the urbanity of manner, & determination in the execution. Really there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and for the high spirited, chivalrous Governor of Georgia to re-

commend to the Legislature and people of his State to *turn kidnappers, to steal the free sons of Maine and plunge them into slavery* is most supremely ridiculous. Try it gentlemen. You will find *fortiter in re* in us to your heart's content, but the *suaviter in modo* we will not answer for.



SAYE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

Although a little out of season as a garden engine, we would nevertheless introduce the above machine, to our readers. It is designed to water gardens, &c. and is a very effective instrument for that purpose. It will throw a constant stream 50 or 60 feet and making a very good substitute for a shower in a dry time. It has another use, however, which will make

it a valuable implement at all times and seasons, Being constructed on the same principles as a fire Engine it is useful in case of fire. We have seen more than one fire, where, had a small engine like this been at hand, a large amount of property would have been saved, and much suffering prevented. The price of it we do not know, but it can be had of Breck & Co. Boston, and it would be a good plan for neighborhoods that do not feel able to purchase a larger and more powerful one, to obtain one of these.

HOVEY'S STRAW CUTTER. A straw cutter on a new system has been invented by Wm. Hovey, Worcester, Ms. which is said to cut even Greens. We have not seen it.

WESTERN FARMER.—This is a new publication, devoted to Agriculture, published monthly, in Springfield, Illinois, by W. T. Hatch, & Co.

We hope that the Farmers of this young and enterprising State will give it a hearty support. In his address, the Editor remarks—

"The west has properly been styled the "Eden of America;" and it is here that the farmer with proper industry and economy can in a short time become comfortably situated, and tolerably independent as to the necessities of life. It is evident, therefore, that there is need of publications in this country—the West—which will serve as instruments in disseminating information in relation to western farming, and through which, cultivators will have the opportunity of speaking to each other. "The Western Farmer" is designed as such a medium, and we would solicit from the cultivators and those feeling interested on this subject, such information as they may deem of importance to the public, believing that in this way we may be mutually beneficial; and the result of our course will be such as will not fail to be profitable as well as satisfactory to us all."

Original,

QUERY----DRAINING.

Mr Holmes:—Having noticed various instances in your paper where individuals have asked you to advise them, in what manner certain parcels of land should be managed in order to produce an amelioration of the soil, and the greatest profit,—and your opinions kindly annexed thereto—I have taken the liberty to make a similar request.

My farm is an elevated piece of land, on the side of a hill, falling off to the N. E. about a foot in a rod, to the bank of a pond, about 150 rods long. The hill rises quite steep back of my field, in a south west direction, about 60 rods, to the summit, which is a soft blue slate ledge. The soil of the field is deep and stony of a yellowish hue—no ledge to be discovered. It has been cleared of the timber 3 or 4 years, and on the *burn* produced excellent crops of wheat and potatoes; and still produces fine crops of hay. The trouble which I find with it, is, this: It remains *wet* a good while in the spring—the melting snow from the hill behind it, descends in a *flood* over the whole surface; but after the dry weather sets in, there are no wet places to be found. There is but one spring on this side of the hill, and that is on the most eastern slope, near the foot. The *subsoil* is very hard and of a clayey nature. I should be glad to see your views of the benefits to be derived from draining, published; as I doubt not, would many others; there being a good deal of such land. Would draining tend to

make such a soil as this, *lighter*? If so, what kind of drains would be preferable—and how many—and how near together should they be? Should you find time and inclination to publish an answer to the foregoing queries, you would much oblige a

YOUNG FARMER.

NOTE. If we understand the situation of our correspondent's land, it is soaked from the water accumulated during the winter, in the form of ice and snow, which saturates the upper portions, and being prevented by the subsoil from sinking in, spreads over the soil and drenches it during the early part of summer.

We would suggest the following course to pursue. Begin at the top, or near the top of the hill, and run a furrow a little inclining at the end of this run another, going back again but also inclining a little down the hill, and you will then have a zig zag furrow from the top to bottom thus  , turning the furrow down the hill. The water would collect in these furrows, and a little would trickle over and irrigate the soil and start the grass early; while the superabundance, which now soaks into the soil and renders it heavy and soggy, would flow off by the ditches or furrows into the pond below.

Our "Young Farmer," must exercise his reason, his judgment and his ingenuity in this thing. The thing required, is, to *get command of the water*. If the slope of the hill is smooth and even, one tier of furrows will be enough. If broken into separate ridges, the furrows must be varied accordingly. You want the channels so constructed that you can use a part of the water to start vegetation, and push the surplus out of your way as soon as possible. In regard to draining, we have no doubt that one large ditch from top to bottom of the hill and smaller lateral branches like what is called a herring bone, would be very effectual but they are also expensive. They should be dug deep; a drain made at the bottom by laying suitable stone,—then a foot or more of stone put upon those, and then soil put upon them deep enough to allow ploughing over. Unless stone were plenty it would perhaps cost more than the value of the land would warrant at present. There are thousands and thousands of acres of land in our State, both hillside and level, now soaked and saturated with water, and considered waste and worthless, that by the above mode of draining might be rendered light and of good texture. Probably at some future day, when population is more abundant, and land more valuable they will be thus made fruitful and valuable fields.

Is there any lime in your slate ledge? drop a little acid (aqua fortis) on it and see if it effervesces any.

ED.

Original.

A. S. R. to E. W. respecting premiums.

Mr. Holmes—SIR—In No. 47 of your paper I made some remarks which reflected somewhat on the Trustees of the Ag. Society, and in No. 43 I find reply to part of my article written by one of the Trustees. Now I would ever look up to the writer of that article for council and advice; first, on account of his age. I would always reverence age. Second, for his having been a good soldier in the cause of agricultural improvement. Third, for the spirit and desire which he manifests in his article to set me right in my communication relating to the Trustees, tho' I am not altogether certain I was wrong. I agree with E. W. that the mechanics do not take so high a stand as they ought. Why should they not put their shoulder to the ear of improvement and roll it along up to the improvements which are making in the agricultural portion of the community. What E. W. means by private bickerings I am at a loss to conceive. I had no private feelings to gratify, and last of all should I have taken your paper or this method to have made it known. I should think E. W. had found a mare's nest without eggs, for I wrote over the initials of my own name. E. W. has made most too straight a jacket for you Mr.

Editor and your correspondents to sit in. I should advise you to just unbutton it and slip it off and let him wear it who made it. E. W. states that I charged a fault to the Trustees with which they had nothing to do; but how does this agree with their statement in the 37th No. of the present vol. of the Maine Farmer, in which they state that the Trustees offer the following list of premiums; and in their published bills circulated previous to the day of the last Fair, they represent the same thing. How does this agree with E. W.'s statement in No. 48 of your paper, in which he says they have nothing to do with offering the list of premiums? One thing is certain, either the Trustees made a wrong statement to the public or E. W. is wrong in his communication. E. W. can choose which horn of the dilemma he pleases. Who is to blame for charging the Trustees with the fault which their own public writings would seem to warrant? Why did not the Trustees state to the public that they were under the direction of three committees if that was the case? and not give the public to understand that they regulated and offered the premiums with regulations to be observed by competitors and adjudging committees on their own responsibility.

Now what kind of a disposition does it show in E. W. to make me appear odious in his article when I charged him with no more than every one would have concluded I was justified in doing?

A. S. R.

NOTE. Our correspondent A. S. R. will excuse us for "docking off" some of his communication, as it reflected a little too severely upon his opponent. The Trustees have a very difficult task to perform, and we do not think that there was any intentional neglect or that they were in fault.

The Society choose the Trustees. They also choose three Standing Committees whose duty it is to take the proportion of money which the Trustees allot to them, and parcel it out into premiums on the several articles of their department, whether it be stock, crops or manufactured articles. The Trustees then make public these offers for premiums.

Hats, boots, &c., have always been among the articles for which premiums have been awarded until last year, when funds being low, it was thought advisable to leave them out.

While upon this subject, will the mechanics permit us to say to them, that they do not come forward to the work of supporting the Society as well as the farmers do. There are honorable exceptions to this, for we can name a few mechanics who have done well, but of the whole body of farmers and the whole body of mechanics you will find the comparative proportion of farmers who are members, and active members too, of the Society much greater than that of mechanics.

Now we will venture to suggest to E. W. and A. S. R. to bury the hatchet, and each strive for the mastery in seeing who shall do the most good for the Society, each in his respective calling. Let the mechanics bring their end of the yoke up, and the farmers see that they do not outdo them, and we shall hear no more trouble because manufactured articles do not receive their due share of attention.—ED. M. FAR.

Original.

Mr. Holmes—At the annual meeting of this town, in April last, it was voted that the Report of the Superintending School Committee be published in your paper. For want of leisure to look over the report, it has never been presented. I now make an extract from it, which if you think will be interesting to your readers, at this late day, you are at liberty to insert it in your paper.

EXTRACT.

The Report which your Committee designed to exhibit, (which, it will be recollect, was by having blanks filled by the teachers, showing the number of scholars who had attended school, the studies each had attended to, the progress made, regularity of attendance, books used,

&c. &c.) would afford the means of ascertaining what additional studies, if any, should be introduced into our schools. The study of Algebra, Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry have been introduced into several of our schools, and there are others which have an equal claim to the attention of those who are preparing for the business of life—Rhetoric, Geometry and Trigonometry as applied to Surveying and Navigation, and perhaps Vocal Music. It must be admitted all these branches are important, and if they can be pursued in our schools without neglecting other branches, there can be no doubt of the propriety of encouraging the introduction of them; but should it prove that our schools are suffering by giving attention to these, to the neglect of what are termed the lower branches, the propriety of encouraging them is questionable. In these facts the town is deeply interested, and such facts, the proposed report was designed to show. In one of the schools, in which most attention has been given to the higher branches, less proficiency has been made in the lower, though more important branches, than in any other school, with equal advantages.

The introduction of music into common schools may appear a novel idea, though it is not altogether new. No doubt remains in the minds of your Committee, that it may be made profitable. Instead of operating to retard progress in other studies, we have no doubt that with judicious management on the part of teachers, it may be so conducted as to produce an opposite effect, and conduce much to the order and harmony of the schools. Children and young people, with all others, are fond of music. Let a school be so regulated, that five or ten minutes every morning shall be devoted to singing, and in no case let the exercise continue beyond ten minutes past nine o'clock, and it is believed that almost every scholar will have his morning work done, and be in season to join in, or listen to the song, instead of being half an hour, or an hour behind the time—a fault in many of our schools which should be remedied by this or some other means.

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The Report was concluded by reading from the Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society some remarks on the same.

subject to which the reader is referred; Maine Farmer, vol. 7. NATHAN FOSTER.
Winthrop, Dec. 9, 1839.

Original.

MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company has been in operation about three years, and the By-Laws of the Corporation make it the duty of the Board of Directors to report at each annual meeting, a full statement of their affairs, especially of their funds and money concerns. This has heretofore been done only verbally, the undersigned, being appointed by the present Board of Directors to investigate the affairs of the Corporation, deem it proper to report a statement of its operations from the time of its organization to the close of the present year, which closes on the third Wednesday of Dec.—1839.

The Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated by the Legislature of 1836, and by the adoption of a code of By-Laws and the choice of officers was organized in Feb. 1837.—It did not, however, go into operation, so far as to issue Policies, until March following. But as the annual Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of December, in stating the business transactions of the Company, we shall consider each year as beginning and ending on that day; We do not, however, deem it necessary to give a detailed account of each year's proceedings separately, at this time, as the whole number of Policies which have been issued are now in being;—we shall therefore, only state the gross amount of receipts and expenditures &c.

Whole number of Policies issued	922
Amount of Property insured	\$400,549,
Amount of Premium notes taken	\$18,025,29
Cash paid on Premium notes	\$721,01
The Expenditures of the Corporation are as follows to wit, For Blanks, Books, Advertising &c.	\$104,21
Secretary and Treasurer's fees for recording and all other services connected	41,05
Boards of Directors, for services	36,27
Cash paid to D. G. Palmer for loss by fire	300,00
	431,53
Leaving an unexpended balance in the Treasury of	\$239,48
One hundred and seventy five dollars of which has been loaned for good security, payable on demand.	

We will here remark, that only one fire has occurred in any building insured by the Company since it commenced operations, which misfortune was realized by Daniel G. Palmer of New Sharon. His dwelling house was totally destroyed by fire in Oct. last, on which was an insurance of \$300,00, which was promptly paid by the Company, as soon as the facts were ascertained, without having recourse to an assessment on the deposites notes.

Manner of Insurance, Rates &c.

From the commencement of issuing Policies up to February last, all the Applications were made to the Secretary personally, and the Policies issued by him; Since that time, that duty has been delegated to Agents with instructions to travel and procure members, take applications, grant Policies, and return the applications and an abstract of the Policies to the Secretary to be filed and recorded.

How long it may be proper to continue the present method of granting Policies, by Agents we leave to the wisdom and sagacity of a future Board of Directors to decide.

But in all cases we recommend that Agents, who in any wise receive or have money belonging to the Corporation, to deposit the same with the Secretary once in three months, and all on the same day, when it can be done without too much inconvenience; making the quar-

ters to commence and end on the second Wednesday of December, March, June and Sept. Insurance is made for the term of four years. The lowest rate is three per cent, and requires that a building combine every thing most favorable as it respects construction, locality and occupation; As these vary, the premium is raised to four, five and six per cent. Stores are not insured unless under the most favorable circumstances. Mills, and Factories are rejected altogether; and also buildings finishing, and no insurance will be effected in dense villages.

The value of buildings, even if connected, must be separately given, and the amount to be insured on each must be stated in the applications. The Company will not insure any property for a sum exceeding two thirds of its value; and no insurance will be effected by this Company to a greater amount than three per cent upon the whole amount insured by the Co. in any one Policy.

When the property insured shall be alienated or if the assured shall by any means be divested of the interest he held in the estate insured, the Policy becomes void, but the liability of the member continues until a representation of the facts is made to the Secretary or Directors. Risks however may be renewed or continued to the new owners of the property insured, by having the Policy assigned them; but a new note must be substituted for the original one.

The Policy fee is fifty cents, a note is taken for the amount of the premium, and the Company have a lien on the property insured to secure the payment thereof, if necessary.

Four per cent in advance must be paid on this note, which is not on interest and not to be assessed, save to meet the payment of losses.

The Directors would impress on the minds of the members, the necessity of promptly paying assessments, whenever necessity requires them to be made. When a member has notice that he has been assessed he will be expected without further demands to call on the Collector, Secretary or Agents and pay the same.

The same course will be adopted in obtaining renewals of Policies as was required upon the first applications.

The following named gentlemen were chosen Directors at the last annual Meeting.

*Nehemiah Pierce, Tillotson Chandler,
Joel Small, Nath'l Frost,
Isaac N. Prescott, Solomon Lothrop,
Jon'a. M. Heath,*

At the first meeting of the Present Board of Directors Nehemiah Pierce was chosen President, Alanson Starks, Secretary and James Blossom, Treasurer. In the course of the year Mr Blossom resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the choice of Charles T. Fox.

The Agents through whom communications may be made are J. M. Heath and I. N. Prescott of Monmouth, S. B. Holt, Livermore, S. Holmes, Peru, and Lewis Davis, Readfield.

*JOEL SMALL { By order of the Board
NEHEMIAH PIECE, } of Directors.
Monmouth, Dec. 18, 1839.*

P. S. At the last meeting of the Company the same officers were chosen for the year ensuing.

Original.

KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY'S Cattle Show and Fair, holden at Winthrop, Oct. 9th and 10th, 1839.

Report on Sheep.

To the Ken. Co. Agricultural Society:—The Committee on Sheep submit the following Report of their doings:

The number of entries they found to be as follows; Nathan Foster of Winthrop, one Merino ram; Elijah Wood of Winthrop, a flock of Merino Sheep, and for the best specimen not less than ten in number, produced from any cross that will give the most profitable breed of sheep; Isaac Bowles, Winthrop, one South Down Buck; John E. Snell Winthrop speci-

men of crossed sheep not less than ten, &c.; E. C. Snell, Winthrop, specimen of crossed sheep not less than ten, &c.; J. W. Haines, Hallowell, specimen of crossed sheep not less than ten &c.; Francis Wingate, Hallowell, one full blooded Dishley Buck.

Mr. Foster's Merino Buck was not exhibited. To Maj. Wood we award the premium offered for the best flock of Merino sheep. As it appeared upon examination that the Buck entered by Mr. Bowles as a South Down was not a full blood, we could not award him the premium. He was probably a cross of South Down and Dishley and was a stout likely animal. The flock of crossed sheep exhibited by John E. Snell was the result of several crosses and was made up of Merino, Dishley, South Down and Native blood in the following proportions. Old sheep, 5-8 Merino, 3-8 Dishley—Lambs 2-8 South Down, 3-8 Merino, 1-8 Dishley, 2-8 Native. They were good sheep but not so good as to leave no room for further improvement. We award to him the first premium for crossed sheep. The flock entered by E. C. Snell consisted of sheep of nearly the same cross as those just described and but little inferior to them; we award to him the second premium.

J. W. Haines' flock consisted of ten superior sheep, real Bursters. These were also crosses of Merino, Dishley and South Down and your Committee considered them the best lot entered; but as they were of different crosses and the premiums were offered for not less than ten that were all of the same cross, they could not award him the premium for them.

Mr. Wingate's Dishley Buck was a superb animal—large, well formed, strong and healthy, with wool of very good quality for the breed; they award him the premium offered, and think he highly deserves it.

Moses Taber, Esq., of Vassalboro', exhibited some six or eight splendid yearling Bucks, the offspring of Merino ewes and a South Down Ram—extra good animals, large and well shaped—healthy and active, with good fleeces and good constitutions.

The number of sheep at the show this year was not large, but as there were among them specimens of the various breeds most highly esteemed, an opportunity was afforded to those interested for comparative examination of the relative value of the different breeds. And on this part the opinions of intelligent men are widely different—a circumstance which is the effect of two causes; one consisting in the fact that people differ in their views of what constitutes a good sheep, and the other in the difference of the objects which people have in keeping them—one caring only for the fleece, another having more regard for the mutton.—Wrong opinions have been formed of particular breeds—their merits denied, and their good name unjustly defamed, in consequence of their not being adapted to the peculiar wants of their own, and the accommodations which he gave them—the situation in which he placed them not being adapted to their wants. In the selection of sheep, not only should particular regard be had to their fitness for the object we have in view, but also the adaptedness of our means to bring about the desired result, and with the best breeds which we now have, and proper crosses among them, it would seem that every man by judicious management might obtain a flock to meet his reasonable wishes.

That the price of wool is fluctuating, sometimes falling suddenly so low as to cause severe disappointment and much discouragement, still it is believed that, taking the average price for a number of years, it will be found that capital invested in good sheep, well managed, will yield as fair returns of profit as in any other stock.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY G. COLE, Chairman.

To Correspondents.—A number of communications on hand will be attended to soon.



AGRICULTURAL.

DRILLING---vs---BROADCASTING.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Seeing in one of your papers a difference of opinion relative to *drilling* and *broadcasting* of seed, I beg leave to observe, that I was formerly decidedly in favor of drilling; but so many improvements in agriculture have taken place since that period, which I may be unacquainted with, having my mind of late years principally occupied in a different pursuit, my ideas, although justifiable at the time, may now be inconsistent—this must be left to the better judgment of yourself and readers.

The old method of husbandry was, sowing wheat broadcast with 4 bushels to the acre. The land was ploughed in high ridges, so that it might be dry early in the spring. The sower threw a great deal of seed in both furrows, which was carried away by the first heavy rain. The harrow deposited the seed in the ground, some at 3 in. some at 2 in. and 1 in. with many remaining on the surface, and the horse trampling on the grain. The weeding was very imperfectly performed by old women and children, with a sort of fluted chisel fixed at the end of a shaft, which frequently took up 3 or 4 of the plants in turning up a weed. When a storm of wind and rain happened, many acres would be laid, and so platted that it never rose again; thousands of acres were destroyed every year in this manner. It was always very difficult to decide upon the most profitable time to reap, as the seed was deposited at such different depths in the soil, some were green while others were shaking their seed. The crops on an average were about 25 bushels per acre, deducting 4 for seed, left 21 bushels.

The new method. The grain were deposited by the drill, at an exact *distance* and *depth* throughout the field; less than 1 1-4 bushels were sufficient to the acre, and being in rows, it could be horse-hoed, and by making many furrows at proper distances, the horses were taught to walk in them; not a hoof went on the land where the grain was. The operation of hoeing lightened the soil, was of service to the plants, and well eradicated the weeds. The wheat was never laid; it became ripe at one time, and was gathered with less trouble, and the produce was from 40 to 44 bushels per acre, a gain of 42 bushels. The many furrows would dry the soil early in the spring, as a set off against the number. No rule is without an exception. My advice is, that the farmer who produces 40 bushels more per acre, should follow his own practice; and he who gets only 20 bushels per acre, should manure well, and adopt the drill system; and perchance a 6-row drill, even if he sends to London for it—the rows may be regulated to 6 or 9 inches—The additional profit of 20 bushels per acre on a field of 20 acres, would be \$400, which in one season would overpay the whole cost of the machine.

The rows should be from north to south in a warm climate. The air passing through the rows will be a benefit to the health of the plant, and make the straw heavier and taller.

Should you deem these suggestions worthy of insertion, you are at liberty to publish them.—*American Farmer.*

HARD TIMES.

The following beautiful and eloquent remarks on the subject of hard times, are copied from an American magazine published in 1787. We know not who

is their author, but they are worthy of the greatest of writers; and we republish them, as not altogether inappropriate to the manners and customs of the present times.—*Boston Weekly Magazine.*

The scarcity of cash is a general complaint, and it has become so fashionable to complain of hard times, and the scarcity of money, that debtors seem to think that they have sufficiently satisfied their creditors, if they tell them the times are hard and money scarce. This has so long been the theme, that the people almost universally believe it, although it is a falsehood. Every generation and age thinks the former days and times were better than the present. This, however, is a mistake founded on false surmises and vain imaginations. The original principles of human nature are the same in every age, and ever have been since the fall. Times are easy when men do their duty; but when they deviate from that, and enter the road of vice, indolence and licentiousness, then difficulties embarrass and troubles perplex them.

The complaint of hard times in this country is all imaginary. Indolence and extravagance in dress are the source from which all the evils, so bitterly complained of, flow. Both reason and revelation teach us that the human race were to live in this world by industry, and to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. On the productions of the earth we depend for subsistence; and spontaneous productions are not to be expected. The earth must be cultivated, before she will yield her increase. In a country like this, it cannot be expected, that all the inhabitants should live by commerce; nor indeed but a very few in proportion to the whole. Yet in this country, the people, as it were, drunk with the idea of gain, if they can but get but into the mercantile line, are crowding into it, and to appearance seem to think that the whole community can live by buying and selling European gew gaws. This, however, is a mistake which time must teach and reform. Experience is the only teacher mankind will believe; and when they have learned by a fair trial, that indolence and craft will not support them, they will turn to industry, and lead quiet and peaceable lives, in diligence and honesty.

Agriculture is the very soul and life of this republic; if that is neglected, difficulties will certainly arise. Our own manufactures must also be encouraged and carried on, if we mean to be a happy and independent people. For a few years past the farmers have, to appearance, been vieing with the merchants in dress. They have neglected to manufacture their own wearing apparel; because, say they, our own manufactures are not so handsome as foreign, neither are they so durable or cheap. By this means they have reduced themselves to poverty, and now loudly complain of the hardness of the times. A different line of conduct must be adopted; industry and frugality must be the stability of our own and all other times.

In a free and independent state, where republican principles and sentiments are adopted by the people at large, the idea of equality breathes through the whole, and every individual feels ambitious to be in a situation not inferior to his neighbor. Among us the idea of inferiority, as of pursuing a mean employment or occupation for a livelihood, mortifies the feelings, and sours the minds of those who feel themselves inferior; and consequently the poor to their great injury, strive to be equal to the rich in dress, if in nothing else. The farmer in the field will be found clad in as delicate a garment as a merchant behind his counter; this is utterly wrong, and cannot be supported. Let every one dress according to the business he is in. If a man's business is to measure off cloths, and deal out clean elegant goods to customers, he may as well dress neat and elegant as otherwise, and propriety dictates that he should.—But if his employment be in the field, to plough and cultivate the earth, a different dress be-

comes him; and the old adage will ever hold true, "He that will increase his riches, must not hoe corn in silk breeches." A frock and trousers are as becoming a dress for a farmer, when laboring in the field, as a ruffled shirt, a velvet or silk vest and breeches, and a superfine broadcloth coat, are for the merchant in his shop. There is propriety, uniformity and beauty to be observed in every thing, and every thing is beautiful in its proper place.

The other day I went to see some farmers who owed me a trifle, and found them in the field at work. One was clad in a velvet vest and breeches; and fine worsted stockings, the other in a satin vest and breeches, worsted stockings, and a fine Holland shirt, with a ruffle at the bosom. I asked them for the money they owed me; and was told "money is exceeding scarce; the times are very hard: and it is an impossible thing to get money." I offered to take stock or almost any other article; but they had nothing to pay me, except land, and that they could not spare: and so my debt was discharged by inability. The reason why I mention this circumstance is to shew that the extravagance of people to decorate their bodies is the origin of their poverty; and the hardness of the times arises from a foolish pride. Every man is honorably dressed, when he is dressed suitably to the business he is doing.

Agriculture by some is thought a very mean employment; yet those who esteem it such, I will venture to say, are mere simpletons, and the true principles of honor are not in them. Is it more honorable to be servant to every body, to weigh but an ounce of indigo, to draw a quart of molasses, than to cultivate the earth; and reap the yellow harvest—to procure the necessities and luxuries of life? The employment of a farmer is really the most honorable of any on earth. Where or what would be the mechanic, the lawyer, the physician, or the merchant, if it were not for the farmer? Where or what would be the statesman, the prince, the emperor, or the monarch, with all their brilliant equipages, were it not for the farmer? The branches are not so honorable as the root; let them not, therefore, boast of their own gaudy appearance, and despise the root that bears them. The husbandman, surely, is worthy of much honor, as he is the foundation on which kingdoms and empires stand. Monarchs and Emperors are supported by the industry of the husbandman, and all their greatness stands on his shoulders. Let him, therefore, be honored and respected, that his heart may be encouraged, and his hands strengthened in his laborious and tiresome work.

BAKEWELL OR DISHLEY SHEEP.

Under the full conviction that the genuine Bakewell may be employed with immense advantage in crossing any of our common breeds, and that, except where the finest wool is the object (and then recourse must be had to the Saxony) a touch of this blood will be followed by an immediate and obvious improvement of form, with much increased propensity to fatten. A gentleman of adequate means and corresponding liberality, recently consented that we should order the best to be had in "the three kingdoms," and we believe we have found them in Ireland.—In the expectation of getting something very superior, we are expecting hogs from the same gentleman, (Dr. Rogers Hoffman) from the writer of the following letter. It is deemed best to record it, as connected with an importation which may hereafter be referred to as a marked improvement of the sheep of our country. It cannot be expected, were it advisable, that every one should have the full blood. They are very costly to import; and the increase from this importation would be too slow to admit of it. The males only will be for sale for some years to come, but every farmer that can procure one, should have a thoroughbred male, to

give form, fatness and earlier maturity to his common sheep—There is not, (as we said before, except where fine wool for the manufacturer is the object,) a family of sheep that would not be benefitted by the cross—In fact, says a foreign writer, “he has improved if he has not given the principal value to all our long woolled sheep.”

It was after much careful inquiry that we selected Mr. Murdoch’s flock as the one, from which to procure the “true grit” sort of sheep—the “genuine article”—Those who may desire to be supplied with rams may now be registered. They will be sold under our direction. We will guarantee the legitimacy of such as are sold. As the stock imported is but eight ewes, there will probably be not more than four rams. The price cannot yet be stated. It will not be less than 50, nor more than \$100. Half bloods from large long-wooled country ewes will be sold for \$10. Only the very best of these will be sold at all. All of inferior quality will be deprived of their commission to propagate. The half blood will give in their progeny, by common sheep, 1-4 blood, which will be visible to the most careless observer; and will be as heavy a dip as many farmers would desire. Extract from Mr. Murdoch of Ireland, to J. S. & T. B. Skinner, of Baltimore:

Dear Sirs:—I received your esteemed favor of the 19th of Sept. and in reply beg leave to say, that the sheep and pigs you have ordered shall be forwarded from Liverpool.—The sheep I could not replace at our national show for double the price I charge you.—They are bred from a ram that cost one hundred guineas. I trust they will turn out fully to your satisfaction. I write these particulars by the Great Western, to let you know I received your order, and if the vessel for Baltimore should sail about the first of November, most likely I will see them fixed myself, as I intend being over about that time.—If you would send us a quantity of your good wheat, we could use it, and it would at market price, pay well enough.—I generally get ground at my flour mills two thousand tons, of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, per annum, and some years may do double that quantity.—I will have to use half that quantity of foreign, to mix with native wheat, the quality of which is so inferior. I paid last year £18 per ton of 2240 lbs. for nearly two hundred tons.—American Farmer.

VALUABLE RULES OF MEASUREMENT.

Believing that it will be a convenience for every one, who may be about to construct a corn house, to know the proper dimensions it should be to contain his crop, we will take the liberty of communicating the following simple rules and examples, by which any one who can multiply and divide may work them.

Supposing a farmer wishes to build one with the capacity of holding 300 bbls. of corn, what sized house will answer his purpose? Answer, a house 40 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 12 feet high from floor to ceiling. Now for the rule. As there are 1,728 cubic inches in a cubic foot, and 2,150 2-5 cubic inches in a bushel, and 10 bushels in a corn barrel, all he has to do is to multiply the length, width and height of his house by each other, which will give him its contents in cubic feet; then multiply the product by 1,728, the number of cubic inches in a foot: this product will give him the number of cubic inches of the house, which must be divided by 21,502, the number of cubic inches in a corn barrel, and the quotient will be the number of barrels which the house will contain; as for example:

40

8

320

12

3840	
1728	
30720	
7680	
26880	
3840	
21,502	6635520 (308 bbls.)
64506	
184920	
172016	
12904	
10	
12904	(6 bushels.)
129012	
28	

To find the number of bushels of Corn or other grain in bulk.

Let the grain be levelled so that it will be equal depth throughout; then measure its length, breadth and depth, and multiply these dimensions by each other, and divide by 2,150, omitting the 2-5ths, as the quotient will be sufficiently near. We will suppose that the bulk is 12 feet long, 11 broad and 6 deep, and now for its contents.

12	
11	
132	
6	
Contents	792 cubic feet
	1728
	5736
	1584
	5544
	792
2150	1367976 (636 bushels.)
12900	
7797	
6450	
13476	
12900	
576	
4	
2304	(1 pk.)
2150	
154	

This last example may be worked in a shorter, though not in so accurate a way, by simply multiplying the dimensions of the bulk of grain, and again multiplying its product by 8, which is very near the vulgar fraction of 1-2, 7-1, 2-5, 8-0; cutting off the decimal and adding a half bushel for every hundred—as for Example :

12	
11	
132	
6	
792	
8	
633,6	3 bushels added for loss.

contents 636 bushels.

Though by this rule we arrive at an approximation to the quantity contained, it is arbitrary and not exact, and therefore should not be preferred to the more certain one laid down before.

To ascertain the contents of a Barn.

RULE.

Suppose it be requisite to ascertain the contents of a barn measuring 50 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, the height to the beam 18 feet; that above the beam 10 feet—multiply the length, breadth and height into each other; then multiply the length and breadth of the barn together, and divide by 400,* and the quotient will be the number of tons of 20,000 lbs. that the barn will contain; as for

EXAMPLE:

50 feet, length of barn
30 do. breadth of do.

1500

18 height to the beam

12000

1500

27,000 product to the beam
50 feet length of the barn
30 breadth of do.

1500

5 half the height above the beam

7,500 product above the beam
27,000 do. to the db.

4,00) 345,00

83 tons, the contents of the barn.†

Genesee Farmer.

CALCULATOR.

* It has been ascertained that 400 feet will hold a ton of hay or straw.

† There is a fraction over, but the calculation is sufficiently near for all practical purposes.

LONG REDS vs. ROHANS.

Mr. Editor:—As there had been much said in regard to the Rohan potatoe, I purchased some seed last spring and planted it for the first time. I planted a row or drill 23 feet long in the usual way, and for an experiment planted a row of Long John’s or Long Red potatoe, 84 feet long at the same time by the side of the Rohans; the ground was manured alike, and each kind seeded the same, which was in the usual way, both kinds received the same attention in culture.

I took no particular pains with either, but gave them a common chance, in a soil of only middling condition, that I might have a fair experiment. Some farmers when they get a choice kind of seed, put it in a very fine kind of soil, highly manured, and with great attention in cultivation they get an unusual crop, and are induced to give a highly favorable account of a new variety of seed, when their superior crop is mostly owing to their extraordinary attention.

The product of the Rohans from 23 feet was 14 quarts; the Reds produced 3 bushels and three pecks on 84 feet, which gives to the latter double the quantity from the same quantity of ground. Yours, &c. J. T.

Yankee Farmer.

Portsmouth Stockings. The Factory in this town, says the Portsmouth Journal, which is the most extensive in New England, is now in full operation. Last week 3000 pairs of woolen hose were completed. Constant employment is given to about 220 hands, in and out of the factory.—The spinning room is now in operation, and most of the yarn used is there spun. About a hundred pounds of wool are now spun and manufactured daily. The work from this Factory, which is just beginning to come into market, is of a superior quality, and as soon as known will be generally sought for. We have seen some specimens of ladies’ fine hose, which would be highly prized by any lady who wishes.

to have her standards of patriotism on a good footing.

SUMMARY.

THE STORM.—The great storm which happened on the 15th and 16th of this month, and which proved so disastrous to the shipping on the coast from Portland to Cape Cod, was but little felt in our neighborhood. In Plymouth, Mass., according to the "Old Colony Memorial," it began early Sunday morning. In this place, on Sunday morning, there was no storm at all. It was cold and cloudy, and what may be called a "stiff breeze" blowing from the N. E., accompanied with some "spills" of snow, but not enough to whiten the ground. In the afternoon, the weather moderated somewhat, and in the evening it rained copiously, and during the night it began to snow, and it snowed nearly all day on Monday. Not enough came to make sleighing. On the coast, however, it blew a tremendous gale, and the number of shipwrecks and the loss of lives are unprecedented.

The Gloucester Telegraph of Wednesday last gives an account of TWENTY-TWO total wrecks—THIRTY-TWO vessels dismasted and injured, and Twenty ascertained deaths—this occurred in the vicinity of Cape Ann. This part of the coast seemed to be the very focus of the storm. But the whole coast of Massachusetts Bay was a scene of distress and desolation. The exact number of lives lost is not yet ascertained. Twenty vessels, at least, belonging to this State are wrecked or materially damaged.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.—Our Carrier has been kindly furnished by a friend and highly valued correspondent of the Farmer, with a New Year's Address, which he will deliver over to his patrons on Wednesday Morning, and hopes to find them all at home, and as liberal as the times will admit.

Later Foreign News. By the arrival of the packet South America, foreign intelligence has been received six days later from Europe than that brought by the steam ship. The accounts are to November 21 from London, and 22 from Liverpool.

Marriage of the Queen. All the members of the Privy Council were summoned to attend her Majesty on the 22d of Nov. to receive a "special message." The papers all intimate that the communication was to be her Majesty's royal determination to take unto herself a mate.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Money remains exceedingly scarce, but some amendment is reckoned upon in the course of the week, when the silver by the Imogene comes upon the market; it is probable this will be bought up by the bank to enable her to make remittances to Paris, to provide for a portion of her drafts on the bankers there. In this case it will throw about £600,000 into circulation, in the notes paid to the merchants against the purchases of silver.

The interest excited by American affairs continues unabated, and the most contradictory opinions are entertained as to the result of the present embarrassments, some parties maintaining that the great mass of the American securities which were sold in the English market are nothing but mere rubbish, whilst others, with equal pertinacity, contend that foreign creditors are perfectly safe. Upon the whole, opinions unfavorable to America are the most prevalent.

Dreadful Accident. An interesting little boy of John Tosier, Esq. of Corinth, in this State, aged about three and a half years, was so badly scalded by falling into a pail of boiling water, a few days since, as to destroy his life in a few hours.

CONGRESS. Some progress has been made. The last day of the 2d week of the session was occupied with balloting for speaker; but after balloting six times without success the house adjourned at 9 o'clock in the evening. On Monday the work was renewed, and the 11th ballot from the commencement resulted in the choice of R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia. The five contested members from New Jersey were not permitted to vote. Mr Hunter is said to be generally with the whigs, but doubts the constitutionality of a national bank.—*Temperance Gazette.*

Fire at Gardiner. The Cabinet-maker's shop of Mr Ivory Nudd of Gardiner was discovered to be on fire on Sunday Morning last, about day break, and with its contents, was entirely consumed; loss \$2,000. No

insurance. There are suspicions that it was the work of an incendiary.

Near three hundred cases of small pox have occurred in Boston, since it began its ravages, and of these only thirty have been fatal. At present there are about thirty cases.

Three Indian skeletons have been found in New Jersey, about two and a half feet below the surface of the soil. Some of them were well preserved. There were found with them two pieces of gold coin, dated 1666, six rings, and three strings of beads.

There is to be no Cherokee war. The Indians have shown no intention to repel the interference of the government troops to arrest the authors of the late murders.

Singular. A pine tree, about forty feet in length, and covered with great branch-bills and barnacles, a few weeks since drifted into Dover harbor, in the English channel, and was towed into that port. It is supposed to have been parted from the American shore by a hurricane and borne on its long voyage across the Atlantic by the tidal action of the waves.

Dr. Brandreth has obtained a verdict in the Supreme Judicial Court of \$6283 against Benj. B. Mussey, of Boston, for making and selling a medicine which he called "Brandreth's Pills."

One hundred and fifty deaths of yellow fever have occurred within a few months in the town of Alexandria, on the Red river, containing only four hundred inhabitants.

Another abolition excitement has occurred in Connecticut, which resulted in the destruction of a Church in Wolcott, by an incendiary.

The quarrel between Missouri and Iowa increases in bitterness. It will probably waste away in bombastic threats.

William Redington, Esq. of Waterville, last week killed a Pig only 8 months old which weighed when dressed 353 pounds. A number of others of the same kind are owned there, but not yet killed.

The Kennebec river froze over at Augusta on Thursday, Dec. 19. The floating ice had been accumulating two or three days.

A den of counterfeiters was recently broken up at Rockport, and their tools for coinage taken from them.

A farmer at Gaysport, Penn., has raised eight hundred bushels of potatoes on one acre and a quarter of land.

A fire took place in New York city, Saturday night of last week, and destroyed property valued at \$500,000.

The dahlia is a Mexican plant, and was introduced into this country about thirty years ago.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in North Alabama, on the 13th ult.

Three cases of the Small Pox have occurred at S. W. Bend village, Durham.

A widow Crockett, of Durham, aged 70 years, was burnt to death a few days since. She was unwell and when she retired to bed left a candle burning near, which it is supposed caught fire to her bed clothes. The bed on which she slept, was entirely destroyed, and her corpse was found among its ashes nearly consumed.—Argus.

The Mormons are holding meetings near West Chester Pennsylvania.

The yellow fever has been making dreadful ravages at Tampa Bay.

Lower Canada. The Quebec Official Gazette advertises for sale, by order of the government, the lands of nineteen individuals, who have been convicted of treason and some of them executed. Among these individuals we perceive the names of Andrea Papineau, Joseph N. Cardinal and Joseph and Louis Dumouchelle. The lands are sold as forfeit.

An extensive gold mine is said to have been discovered in Randolph county, Alabama State. In a single day, gold to the amount of \$4000 had been obtained. One lump was found worth over \$320. It is supposed to be the richest in North America.

We learn that the Mormons, now in Illinois, have deputed Joseph Smith, Jr. and Sidney Rigdon, to go to Washington, and lay a memorial representing their persecution, before Congress; and that the deputies are already in the District.

The Mississippi Southern Sun states that Cook and Carter, who were confined in the jail of Scott county, for murder, have been taken by force from the prison by some of the citizens and executed!

The Albany Evening Journal says, that a line of 225 boats, some days ago detained by the ice West of Utica, in the Canal, were in motion, and approaching Albany, with Flour and other merchandise to the value of nearly half a million of dollars.

During the late storm the snow fell two feet deep in Worcester Mass. and for several days there was no mail, the travelling by stages and rail-road being completely obstructed.

About 400 free colored persons have lately emigrated from this country to the island of Trinidad. More are preparing to go.

Poisoning. Some inhuman wretch entered the stable of Mr Setzler, in Coventry township, on the night of the 3d inst. poisoned one of the horses, and cut off the mane, tail and a portion of the tongue of another. He left a paper behind, on which was written, "don't spite me any more."

The average price of flour through the country at the last dates was \$5.48 per bbl.

Payments.

Ira Spaulding, B	\$2,00	E Abbot,	2,00
Thos. Jackson, W	2,00	L Butler, M	2,00
Silas T. Floyd, W	2,00	Reuben Booker, W	2,00
J. L. Stanley, W	4,00	Capt J Matthews, M	2,00
J. Robinson, B	2,00	Capt N Bicknell, H	2,00
L. Swallow, B	2,00	Thos Lothrop, L	2,00
J. Heald, S	2,00	T Chandler, M	1,92
Capt. D. Patterson, T	5,00	S. Merrill, E.N.S	2,00
Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, 2,00		J. K. Lowell, W	2,00
Horace Waters, A	10,00	C. Delano, N. L	2,00
Amos Murray, S.L	1,84	Z. A. Marrow, M	4,00
Lewis Murray,	66	S. W. Frost, W	2,00
Capt. L. Stanley, S	2,00	D. Hains, R	2,00
Levi Wymann, S	1,75	A. Brown, F.F	2,00
L H Woodard, S	2,00	J Russ, F F	2,00
D Longfellow, W	2,00	E E Swan, N S	1,50
John Fuller, L	1,00	A S C Strickland, W	5,00
Sam'l. Merrill, W	2,00	J Stevens, F	1,00
S Frost, W	4,00	Sam'l. Besse, W	4,00
M Boynton, A	2,00	Maj. N. Graves, V	4,00
R Goodenow, Esq., F	2,00	I. Blanchard, K	3,50
D Hunter, E C	2,00	B Webster, K	1,00
Slyester King, W	2,00		

MARRIED,

In Hallowell, Hannibal C. Hinkley to Miss Sarah F. Richards.

In Ellsworth, Samuel P. Hall, of Bucksport, to Miss Abigail B. Treworgy; Abraham Tourtillotte, Jr. to Miss Lucinda Poshay.

In Topsham, Dr. John R. Haley of Augusta, to Miss Philomela R. daughter of Rev. Henry Kendall of Topsham.

In Augusta, James Emery to Miss Nancy Hall.

DEAD,

In Readfield, 12th inst. of consumption, Irene, wife of Benjamin Jones, aged 35.

In Hallowell, 8th inst. Mary F. daughter of Samuel and Catherine B. Deane, aged 14, of consumption.

In Portland, 7th inst. the wife of Rev. Moses Springer, Editor of the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

In Embden, 8th inst. widow Lydia Witham, formerly of Alna, aged 96.

In Alna, Mrs Bruce, wife of Charles Bruce, by suicide, occasioned by depression of spirits.

In Penobscot, Abigail, relict of Rev. Jonathan Powers, formerly Minister at that place, aged 82.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Dec. 16, 1839.

(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 670 Beef Cattle, 1600 Sheep & 400 swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were generally sustained. We quote first quality 6.50 a 6.75; second quality 6 a 6.25; third quality, 4.50 a 5.75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5.50 a 5.75, No 1. \$5.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 1.62, 1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 2.62, and 2.75.

Swine—Doll. One lot selected to peddle, at 3 for sows and 4 for barrows; one lot to close at 2 3-4, and one at 3 1-4. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

Notice.

HE subscriber hereby respectfully gives notice, that in consideration of his advanced age, he has decided to discontinue his professional business, and requests all with whom he has an open account to call and make settlement before the first of March next.

PELEG BENSON.

Wintrop, Dec. 25, 1839.

Improve your Pigs!

THE subscriber procured last summer a pair of pigs of the celebrated Berkshire breed crossed with the Tuscarora, which are said to weigh from 300 to 500 lbs. at 18 months old; possessing great vigor, constitution, and muscular action—and an aptitude and quickness to fatten, rarely equalled in other large breeds. For a more particular description, recur to an article on the 25th No. of the present volume of the Maine Farmer.

Persons wishing to procure the use of a Boar are invited to call and examine for themselves.

DANIEL TABER.

Vassalboro', 12th mo., 16th, 1839. 3w50*

South Down Rams and Bedford Pigs for Sale.

RAMS of a cross between a full blood South Down ram and merino ewes. Said Rams were one year old last May and June,—their average weight 115 lbs.

Also a full blood Bedford sow, about 16 months old, a first rate breeder, having brought 13 pigs at a litter—2 pairs of them one month old (after a boar I sold to go to Ohio) and 2 Boars and one Sow from two to four months old—all of which will be sold at a reduction from spring prices if applied for soon.

MOSES TABER.

Vassalboro', 10th mo. 10th, 1839. 39

Notice.

The subscriber having disposed of his stock in trade to B. H. CUSHMAN, Esq., and being desirous and rather necessitated to have all his concerns relating to his former business closed up with the least possible delay, requests all who have unadjusted accounts with him to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of January next, and all who are indebted to him, whether by note or account, and whose term of credit has expired to have the same liquidated without fail by that time.

SAML. CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 19, 1839. 50

Stock and Hay for Sale.

I have one yoke of four years old cattle, one do. 3 yrs. old do.; one pair yearling steers; one two years old heifer; 2 yearling heifers; seven calves and two horses. Also 40 tons of hay. All of which I should be disposed to sell on accommodating terms.

SAML. CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 19, 1839. 50

Stock For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Six young Oxen. Eight Cows. Three Horses and One Hundred Sheep. A liberal credit will be given on good security if required.

He also offers for sale the farm upon which he now lives.

LEVI CHANDLER

Winthrop, November 1, 1839

Tannery for sale in Greene.

THE Tannery occupied by MERRICK LAMB of Greene Corner, is now offered for sale. It is well situated for business, being the only establishment of the kind in town. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, Stable Barn-house, Currier's shop, Beam-house and Woodshed. For terms apply to Capt. LAMB, on the premises, or to (42d) E. BARRELL.

The New World!

The largest and most elegant weekly newspaper in the world! This beautiful sheet, though commenced only in October last, has already attained an immense circulation, and been established on a secure basis of prosperity. In politics it is faithfully neutral; and being intended for "our country, our whole country," it is free from all sectional bias. It presents a thorough and most copious digest of all the news of the day, and its general intelligence, its literary, scientific, statistical, musical, dramatic and fashionable departments, it is more full and comprehensive than any journal in the country. It is wholly undefiled by the noisy metropolitan police reports, which render some of our city journals so objectionable. In its ample columns all the best and freshest periodical literature of the day, both American and British, is embraced.

Our connections in England are of such a nature, that all the most recent journals, magazines and books are placed, with all possible promptitude, in our possession. Already have we given to the American public the first editions of the new works by Knowles, Bulwer and Moore, and we shall be enabled to present them, with similar despatch, the works of Dickens. In furnishing literature at a price so low, we do not neglect the news and graver topics of the day. Every subject not detrimental to morality and good taste, that falls within the sphere of a newspaper is embraced in our plan.

Price of "THE NEW WORLD," \$3 per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be sent for \$5, to any part of the country.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the New World, to be addressed to the Editor, PARK BENJAMIN; those for the publisher, to J. WINCHESTER,

No. 23, Ann-street, New York.

Notice.

WHEREAS Levi Chandler has accused "certain persons (in office) in this town," of having represented "that they have been deceived" by him "in trade," this is to invite him to name publicly who said "certain persons in office in this town" are. "A neglect to notice this call will be considered an acknowledgment of" a base and malicious insinuation "on the part of the said" Levi Chandler.

AN OFFICER IN THIS TOWN.

Winthrop, Dec. 12, 1839.

Splendid Goods and a rare chance for BARGAINS!

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store in this village formerly owned by Samuel Chandler, Esq., and has just received a large assortment of CHOICE Goods for winter use, which he offers on terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers among which will be found, Merinos plain and figured, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Linings, Ribbons of all descriptions, Rattans, Bound wire, Edinboro' and

Highland Shawls,

Muslins, Cambriks, plain and figured Laces, Handkerchiefs of all sorts and descriptions; English, French and

American Prints,

Pain and Varnish Brushes, Dressing Combs, Shell and Horn Side Combs, Hosiery of various kinds,

Boots and Shoes,

of almost every size and description.

Broadcloths

of every quality, Black, Blue, Brown, &c.; Cassimeres, Lion Skins, Feathers, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Vestings, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Camlets, Camleens and Alepines for cloaks and dresses.

Feathers

of the first quality, Spenders, Buttons and Hooks & Eyes, Horse Blankets.

Sheetings

bleached and unbleached, Linens of various qualities. Also a large and extensive assortment of

Hard Ware, China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Saddlery, Cutlery, &c. Also a full supply of

West India Goods & Groceries, Winter and Fall Strained Sperm Oil, Linseed Oil, Paints and Dyestuffs. Also a large supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines,

School, Miscellaneous and Account BOOKS, Stationary, and Paper hangings in a great variety,—Comprising one of the most extensive and desirable stocks ever offered in this place. All of which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit. Please call and examine.

B. H. CUSHMAN.

Winthrop, December 3, 1839. 47

Cooking, Franklin, Box, Parlor Stoves, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have for sale Ganger's elevated rotary Cooking Stove—a new article and highly approved. Also the improved Rotary—the Conical, the Perfect and improved Premium—Rathburn's and Stewart's Premium, and Spaulding's Rising Grate. Also James', which will be sold very low. Franklin Stoves, suitable for Parlors, Sleeping rooms, Offices, Stores, School Houses, &c. Seven different sizes Box Stoves. Fire Frames, a variety of patterns and Sizes. Cauldrons, Oven, Boiler and Ash Mouths. Sheet Iron, at wholesale or retail. Russia and English Iron. Funnel, of any size wanted. Sheet Zinc; do Lead.

Sheet iron, Tin plate and Copper work done promptly and with neatness.

All kinds of repairing in the tin ware line done on short notice.

SAML. CHANDLER,

JOHN H. HILL.

Winthrop, Dec. 4th, 1839. 47

Thrice Weekly Age.

THE Publishers of the AGE propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative Debates and Proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the Weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.

The price of the THRECE WEEKLY will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some person known to us become responsible therefor.

Augusta, November, 1839.

Improved Swine and Sheep.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he intends to keep his full blooded BERKSHIRE BOAR, for the use of Sows the ensuing winter, at his Farm in Hallowell. This animal was obtained last spring from Lexington, Mass., from stock lately imported by Elias Phinney. There is a breed of Swine extant in our State, which have been erroneously called "Berkshire," which are very unlike and inferior to the true blood. This breed is now universally acknowledged where it is known in this country, to be superior to all others; they combine the qualities of large, size, with a quiet disposition, early maturity and easy to fatten;—They are long bodied, short legged, broad and straight in their back and remarkably full in their quarters. To this Boar was awarded the first premium at the Kennebec Agricultural Fair, recently held at Winthrop.

Terms, Two Dollars, cash, for the season. Sows brought from a distance, and which it may be found necessary to leave for a time, will be well tended, for which will be charged 50 cents per week extra.

My old Bedford Boar, which is between four and five years old, will be kept the ensuing winter at Daniel Craig's, of Readfield; he is a fine animal and has been remarkably honored in his descendants—he received the Kennebec Agricultural Society's first premium in A. D. 1835, and his progeny has received premiums every year since, of the same Society, and several times they have received premiums from the Penobscot and Somerset Ag. Societies. I have received orders for his pigs, during the past summer, from four different States of the Union, and also from the Dist. of Columbia, which I have answered by forwarding them. Terms, one dollar for the season, cash. I have for sale 2 pairs of Bedford Pigs, six weeks old, from the Sow that was exhibited at Winthrop, and took the first premium at the late Cattle Show and Fair, and one pair of Bedford and Mackey pigs. Also for sale or to let, one BUCK, half South Down, one fourth Dishley, and one fourth Merino.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 11th Mo. 12th, 1839.

45

Whitman's Thrashing Machines for Sale.

A few of these excellent machines are now on hand, and may be obtained, with or without Cleansers, by applying to the subscriber.

Cylinder Thrashers without Horse Powers may also be had.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, Sept 12, 1839.

35

SEARS GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine have been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was first offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public, as it seldom fails of giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several of which may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this Medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

Thomaston, Feb. 6, 1831. PHILIP ULMER.

Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, &c., and in my opinion is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831. JACOB GOODWIN.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have Agents in the principal towns in New England supply with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

The following are among the Agents for selling the above Syrup; Wm C Stimpson & Co., Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston; J S Harrison, Salem; Carter, Portland; Geo W Holden, Bangor; R S Blasdell, Thomaston; J E Ladd, Eben Fuller and A Hatch, Augusta; A T Perkins, Gardiner; Geo Williston, Brunswick; Dr J A Berry, Saco—& for sale by most of the stores in the country.

POETRY.

Many of our readers will peruse with interest the following article from the "Banner of the Cross." It may not be impudent to state for general information, the occasion on which the verses were written. The writer of these verses—the Rev. Benj. D. Winslow—has been for some time confined at Burlington, New Jersey, by a dangerous and painful disease, from which we understand there is no probability of a recovery. The Rev. Mr. Croswell, of Boston, was watching with him, and, in the course of the night, Mr Winslow remarked that the subject of their conversation, early in the evening, was still fresh in his memory; and as he had thought of a few lines pertinent to the occasion, he would trouble Mr Croswell to be his amanuensis, and to write as he dictated.

Since the above was written, it seems that the gifted author of these pathetic lines has realized the image of his own presentiment, & has taught us that of every thing but the immortal hope he doubtless possessed, it may be said, "This also shall pass away." He died, Nov. 21st, 1839, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. The Banner says of him: "Of his devotion to the sick and poor and afflicted in the parish, the memory will never fail. He never spared himself; and was never weary in the service of the needy and distressed. He travelled miles, at night, and through storms to carry comforts or refreshments to the sick and dying." In him the gift of mercy proved 'twice blessed.'

AND THIS TOO SHALL PASS AWAY.

An Eastern sage, being requested by his sovereign to furnish a motto for a signet ring, which should be suitable alike for prosperity and adversity, wrote these words;—"This also shall pass away."

When morning sunbeams round me shed
Their light and influence blast,
While flow'ry paths before me spread,
And life in smiles is drest:
In darkling lines that dim each ray,
I read, "this, too, shall pass away."

When murky clouds o'erhang the sky
Far down the vale of years,
And vainly looks the tearful eyes
Where not a hope appears—
Lo! characters of glory play
'Mid shades—"this too shall pass away."

Blest words that temper pleasure's beam,
And lighten sorrow's gloom;
That early sadden youth's bright dream,
And cheer the old man's tomb;
Unto that world be ye my stay—
That world which shall not pass away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A cause was yesterday tried in the Marine Court in which a Chinese was called as a witness. He was objected to on account of his not believing in a God. Upon being questioned, he replied that he believed in many gods—that in his country the temples were full of them. Our Revised Statutes provide that every witness shall be sworn according to his religious belief. Upon being asked how he was sworn in China, he said he went into the temple before a Mandarin and gave his testimony. New-York being unprovided with Chinese temples and idols, it was of course found impossible to swear the witness according to law, and the party was obliged to lose the benefit of his testimony until the Court consider the matter further.—Sun.

Dionysius the Listener.—Among the 'rubbish' of the ruined city of Syracuse, in Sicily, there is a cavern cut out of the rock, called the 'Ear of Dionysius,' which is no less a monument of the ingenuity and magnificence, than the cruelty of that tyrant. It is in the form of the human ear, in height eighty feet, and in length not less than two hundred and fifty feet. The cavern is said to be so contrived that every sound made in it was collected and united into one point. This was called the tympanum, and opposite to it the tyrant made a small hole which communicated with a little apartment where he used to conceal himself, and applying his own ear to this hole he could hear distinctly every word that

was spoken in the cavern below. No sooner was the apartment finished, and a proof of it made, than he put to death all the men who had been employed in its construction; he then confined all whom he suspected were his enemies, overheard their conversations, judged of their guilt or innocence, and condemned or acquitted them accordingly.

According to a Paris paper, a M. Garnheim is constructing a balloon at the Ecole Militaire, which he hopes to direct through the air as he pleases. On each side of the car he has adapted four *palettes* resembling the wings of a windmill which he puts in motion by means of a secret internal mechanism. The resistance of the air to every *palette* that strikes it is reflected upon the balloon and carries it forward, just like the flying bird or swimming fish.

Self Education.—In noticing the wonderful statement, going the rounds of the papers, that Mr Elihu Burritt, the learned Yankee blacksmith of Massachusetts, had, in the leisure allowed from his trade, learned fifty different languages we thought it probable the papers had made some mistake in the matter.—But it gives us far greater pleasure to publish the following confirmation from the editor of the Boston Weekly Magazine. He says "that he has seen paragraphs in each of the 52 languages, written by Mr Burritt with his own hand, and has heard him translate the greater part of them with his own lips." His superiority as a mathematician is said to be still more decided than as a linguist, and his conversational powers great.—When we recollect that Mr Burritt has always and still does work at the anvil a great part of the time, we can but regard him as the most successful example of literary industry that the world has yet seen.

What an example for the young men of our day! Let none now say that they have "not time to become learned." Where is there one, who could not find as much as Mr Burritt from his active avocations?—*Sat. Courier.*

On the death of Major Laing, the enterprising traveller in Africa, the Africans took an inventory of his effects with a view to sending them to the British Admiral. They were solely puzzled to make out the catalogue, and in utter despair, described a couple of tooth-brushes as 'Two scrapers made of pig's hair,' and set down his spectacles as 'Two looking-glasses for the nose.'

REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—AMOS KENDALL.

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

A gentleman who was accustomed to take his regular exercise on horseback, and whose chief drink was asses-milk, was asked by an invalid friend, to whom a doctor was daily administering pills and draughts, "How he contrived to keep in such excellent health, and what medical man he employed?" To which the other gravely replied, "My physician is a horse, and my apothecary is an ass."

Furniture at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

The Manual Labor operations at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, after having been suspended for the past year, are now resumed under the Superintendance of Mr JOHN LITTLEFIELD. Purchasers of Furniture and Chairs can be accommodated with any articles they may order, of neat and faithful workmanship, and at such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. W. C. LARRABEE, Readfield, Kent's Hill, Dec. 1839.

4w50

Improved Swine.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he intends keeping his full blooded Berkshire Boar for the use of Sows the ensuing winter at his farm in Wales. This animal was selected by me in Liverpool, England, in June 1838, and brought to this country under my personal care. The stock of this Boar is universally approved of where it is known. Those who are desirous of improving their breed of Swine will do well to call and see for themselves.

TERMS—Two dollars cash for the season. Sows that are brought from a distance which may be found necessary to leave for a time will be well tended, for which 50 cents per week extra will be charged.

Wales, Dec. 15, 1839.

48

OWEN DEALY,
Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity that he still continues to carry on the tailoring business at his old stand in Winthrop Village.

O. D. would say to those who are in need of winter clothing, that he has just received the fall and winter fashions, and will be happy to wait on those who will favor him with their custom.

Cutting done at short notice.

Two Girls wishing to learn the trade will find a good chance. Also two coat makers, to whom good wages will be paid.

Winthrop, Dec. 1839.

C. M. LADD, has just received a prime assortment of West India Goods and family Groceries, among which are the following, viz:

1st chop Naples Soug. and Green Tea—St. Domingo and Jaya Coffee—Light Brown, White Havana and Loaf Sugar. Cotton, Factory and Woolen Goods. Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Saleratus, SPERM OIL, Winter rectified Bleached Whale do. and nearly all kinds of fish for table use, including a first rate lot of Dried Halibut, do. Heads, Napes and Fins. Also Corn Meal, Flour and Fruit, and he will sell VERY CHEAP for cash or Country Produce.

Hallowell, October 31, 1839.

3w34

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his Prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short no ice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. He will be in both places occasionally.

G. P.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839.

eop3mlmly.

The Maine Farmer,
And Journal of the Useful Arts,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP
BY NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

All letters on business must be free of postage.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.